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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/628,203	07/28/2003	Jurgis Astrauskas	1007-0565	6105
75	90 07/25/2006		. EXAMINER	
Maginot, Moore & Beck, LLP			TRAN, DZUNG D	
Chase Tower, Suite 3250 111 Monument Circle Indianapolis, IN 46204-5109			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2613	
			DATE MAILED: 07/25/2000	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/628,203	ASTRAUSKAS, JURGIS				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Dzung D. Tran	2613				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim viil apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. ely filed the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 Ju	ıly 2003.					
2a) This action is FINAL . 2b) ⊠ This	action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form P1O-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:					

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. U.S. Patent no. 5,933,812 in view of Lys et al. US publication no. 2004/0257007.

Regarding claims 1 and 8, Meyer discloses a method/apparatus for optical communication with a device external to the probe, the probe comprising:

an optical receiver Q1 for receiving a light signal from an external device and generating a corresponding data signal (col. 17, lines 21-22); and a voltage converter (e.g., RS-232, col. 29, lines 9-11).

Meyer does not specifically disclose the RS-232 for converting a first voltage signal from a diagnostic tool coupled to the optical receiver to a second voltage signal. However, it is well recognized in the art that in RS-232, a logical one (1) is transmitted by putting between +6 and +12 volts on the line, and a logical zero (0) is transmitted by putting between -6 and -12 volts on the line as discloses in page 1, paragraph 0007 of Lys. Thus, if it is not inherently, it would have been obvious to an ordinary skill in the art

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that the RS-232 is converted the voltage signal from the diagnostic tool to the second voltage at +6 and +12 volts for logical one (1) or -6 and -12 volts for logical zero (0).

Regarding claims 2 and 9, Meyer discloses wherein the first voltage signal is received from a power supply RXDVCC of the diagnostic tool and the voltage converter is an RS-232 voltage converter (col. 29, lines 9-11).

Regarding claims 3 and 10, Meyer discloses the first voltage signal is comprised of a +5V reference and a ground reference (col. 20, lines 36-37) and the voltage converter generates a -12V reference from the first voltage signal (e.g., Meyer discloses the RxD input of phototransistor Q1 will see a logical (0), see col. 17, lines 28-30, thus it is inherently that RS-232 voltage converter generates a –12V reference from the first voltage signal).

Regarding claims 4 and 11, Meyer discloses in Figure 17A, the optical receiver further comprising:

a phototransistor Q1;

an amplifier U14D coupled to the phototransistor; and

the second voltage signal (e.g., from RS-232 voltage converter; col. 29, lines 9-11) being coupled to the amplifier to operate the amplifier in a high speed mode.

Regarding claims 5-7 and 12-14, Meyer discloses the second voltage signal is a negative potential reference signal (e.g., Meyer discloses the RxD input of phototransistor Q1 will see a logical (0), see col. 17, lines 28-30, thus it is inherently that RS-232 voltage converter generates a –12V reference from the first voltage signal).

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Regarding claim 15, Meyer discloses in Figure 1, a diagnostic system that communicates with an appliance through a low intensity optical interface comprising:

a diagnostic tool (e.g., host computer 30, 60) including a communication interface; and

a communication probe including a voltage converter (RS-232 voltage converter; col. 29, lines 9-11) coupled to the communication interface of the diagnostic tool through an electrical cable, the voltage converter for converting a first voltage signal to a second voltage signal, the communication probe also including an optical receiver Q1 of Figure 17A coupled to the voltage converter so that the second voltage signal operates the optical receiver in a high speed mode.

Regarding claims 16 and 17, Meyer discloses in Figure 1, the diagnostic tool is a handheld computer and a personal digital assistant 60.

Regarding claim 18, Meyer discloses wherein the communication interface is coupled to the power supply of the diagnostic tool (col. 12, lines 22-23).

Regarding claim 19, Meyer discloses the second voltage signal is a negative potential reference signal (e.g., Meyer discloses the RxD input of phototransistor Q1 will see a logical (0), see col. 17, lines 28-30, thus it is inherently that RS-232 voltage converter generates a –12V reference from the first voltage signal).

Regarding claim 20, Meyer discloses the optical receiver further comprising: a phototransistor Q1;

an amplifier U14D coupled to the phototransistor; and

the second voltage signal (e.g., from RS-232 voltage converter; col. 29, lines 9-11) being coupled to the amplifier to operate the amplifier in a high speed mode.

Conclusion

- 3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Momot et al. U.S. Patent no. 4,806,958. Cassette/machine optically coupled interface
- b. Baker et al. U.S. Patent no. 7,019,492. Hand-held manually operated battery charger with emergency light
- c. Pavelchek U.S. Publication no. 2005/0276608. Establishment and maintenance of optical link between optical transceiver nodes in free space optical communication networks
- 4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dzung D Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3025. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM 7:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan, can be reached on (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dzung Tran

07/18/2006